5G430-2

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

APRIL 1989

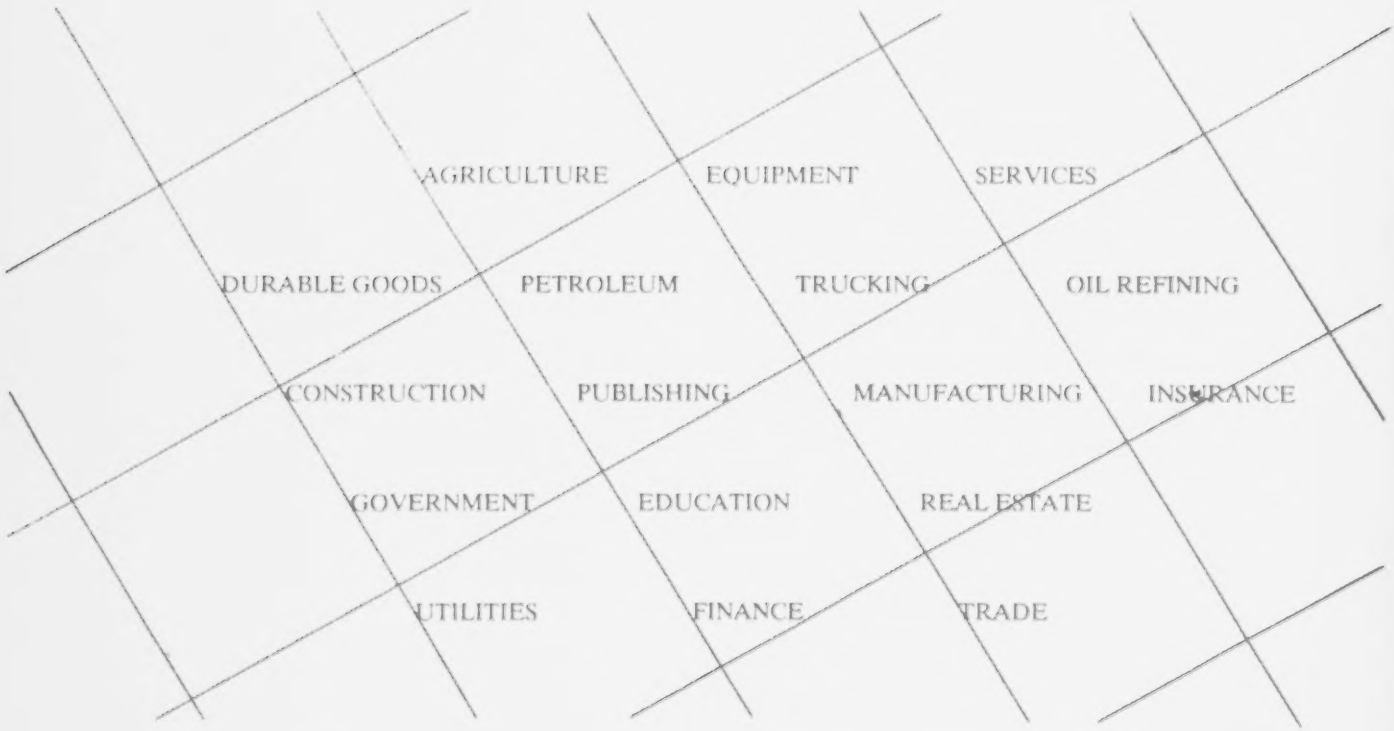
The Oklahoma Labor Market is published monthly by the Research Department of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, hours and earnings data is compiled and analyzed.

BERNICE STREET, DIRECTOR
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105



This periodical is issued and printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act. One thousand six hundred copies are printed at a total cost of $ 975.40 to be paid out of Federal funds granted by the U.S. Department of Labor. Copies are distributed to subscribers and other interested parties.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DOWN

Total employment for April increased to 1,413,300, up 13,200 from March, while unemployment dropped by a similar amount, 12,400. The April estimate of Oklahoma's labor force, based on the latest household survey and adjusted to the most recent current population survey, showed a small decrease of 800 from the March level.

The 13,200 increase in employment, combined with the 12.6 percent decline in the number of unemployed, reduced the April jobless rate to 5.7 percent, a drop of 0.9 percent over the month. The current unemployment level and rate both stand lower than those registered in April of 1988, while the current total civilian labor force figure indicates a drop of 21,100 from the labor force over the past year.

Although the statistics show a marked improvement in the month-to-month category, yearly comparisons continue to indicate a relative sluggishness in the statewide economy.

PAYROLL SERIES DROPS SLIGHTLY

There was a 1,600 decline in nonagricultural wage and salary employment between March and April. Nevertheless, the wage and salary job total remains 8,400 above the April 1988 level.

Over the month, decreases in 4 of the 8 major industry divisions offset increases in 3 others. The largest individual decline occurred in government, where there was a reduction of 2,200 jobs. The other major decline was the 1,300 drop in the service industry. Mining and finance-insurance-real estate also suffered losses over the month.

Trade, construction, and manufacturing were the monthly gainers as transportation-public utilities remained unchanged.

Over the year, several industry divisions had major employment gains. Trade, service, manufacturing, and government added employment ranging from 2,400 to 3,300. These gains were more than enough to offset the 2,200 loss by the mining industry and smaller losses of 800 and 500 in finance-insurance-real estate and construction. Consequently, the net effect resulted in wage and salary employment that was 8,400 higher than a year ago.

MANUFACTURING WAGES INCREASE

Weekly earnings of 118,300 manufacturing production workers, sampled in Oklahoma in April, averaged $449.94 compared with $432.54 for the comparable week in March. This gain resulted from the rise in the average hourly wage rate to $10.79, or 11 cents higher, and a 1.2 increase in the number of hours worked over the average week in March.

Durable goods components moved $32.00 higher based on a longer workweek and improved wage rates. Lower wage rates were the main factor dropping weekly pay in nondurables by almost $11.00. All nonmanufacturing industries moved higher over the month.

Average weekly pay for all manufacturing production workers, compared to a year ago, moved up $22.00 on the strength of sharply higher wage rates, supplemented by a slight increase in hours worked. While durables jumped $31.00 per week, nondurables rose only $4.00 on the weekly average.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS AGAIN

The April jobless rates declined in 71 counties and increased in only 5 when compared to March. Unemployment rates also showed significant improvement in all 4 of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

The county and area rates followed closely the statewide rate, which fell to 5.7 percent versus 6.6 percent in March and also the National rate which was reduced to 5.1 percent from 5.2 percent over the same time frame. Only 9 counties now have double digit jobless rates.

Year ago comparisons also show much improvement in the Oklahoma jobless picture. During this period, 47 counties had reduced unemployment rates and 25 recorded increases. Also, all of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas have less unemployment than they had at the same interval one year ago.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - APRIL, 1989

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)
(1982-84 = 100)

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	INDEX	RELATIVE IMPORTANCE	PERCENT CHANGE APRIL, 1989 MONTH AGO	PERCENT CHANGE APRIL, 1988 YEAR AGO
ALL ITEMS	123.1	100.000	0.7	5.1
FOOD & BEVERAGE	124.0	17.716	0.6	6.3
HOUSING	121.6	42.302	0.1	3.7
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	120.9	6.353	1.3	3.3
TRANSPORTATION	114.6	17.212	2.4	6.9
MEDICAL CARE	146.8	5.968	0.5	7.2
ENTERTAINMENT	125.4	4.375	0.6	4.8
OTHER GOODS & SERVICES (PERSONAL CARE)	144.7	6.076	0.2	7.3

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	5.1%
OKLAHOMA	5.7%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	4.5%
TULSA MSA	6.0%
LAWTON MSA	5.0%
ENID MSA	4.6%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING
(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	41.0
OKLAHOMA	41.7
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	43.8
TULSA MSA	41.1

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR 1989p	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r
ALL MANUFACTURING	118.3	449.94	432.54	427.65	41.7	40.5	41.6	10.79	10.68	10.28
Durable Goods	76.3	493.91	461.35	462.26	42.8	40.9	42.1	11.54	11.28	10.98
Stone,Clay & Glass	9.1	500.90	467.25	481.36	44.1	42.4	44.0	11.34	11.02	10.94
Primary Metal Ind.	3.9	461.01	412.85	423.73	44.2	40.2	42.5	10.43	10.27	9.97
Fab.Metal Products	11.6	364.00	356.06	383.64	40.0	39.3	41.7	9.10	9.06	9.20
Fab.Struct.Metals	5.7	377.61	356.32	376.82	43.3	38.9	41.5	9.37	9.16	9.08
Mach.Except Elect.	23.3	484.50	467.71	466.04	42.5	41.5	42.6	11.40	11.27	10.94
Oil Field Machinery	4.6	447.93	402.53	407.68	39.5	38.3	41.6	11.34	10.51	9.80
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	6.2	467.73	463.68	443.22	42.1	42.0	40.7	11.11	11.04	10.89
Transport. Equip.	15.6	675.24	588.24	562.31	44.6	39.8	40.6	15.14	14.78	13.85
Instr./Related Prod.	1.7	535.33	514.11	469.80	47.5	46.4	44.7	11.27	11.08	10.51
Non-Durable Goods	42.0	368.68	379.14	364.67	39.6	39.7	40.7	9.31	9.55	8.96
Food & Kindred Prod	7.9	339.06	332.09	326.14	41.5	40.4	41.6	8.17	8.22	7.84
Apparel & Other Text.	8.1	181.94	184.42	184.57	34.2	33.9	35.7	5.32	5.44	5.17
Paper & Allied Prod	3.1	458.32	430.76	455.82	43.9	41.3	45.4	10.44	10.45	10.04
Printing & Publish.	5.4	388.27	382.71	369.57	39.7	39.7	39.4	9.78	9.64	9.38
Newspapers & Period.	1.7	342.67	329.81	324.34	36.3	34.9	34.8	9.44	9.65	9.32
Petroleum Refining	4.0	541.29	619.05	570.71	41.4	44.6	43.8	13.14	13.88	13.03
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extract.	18.1	514.11	494.90	481.38	42.7	40.4	42.6	12.04	12.25	11.30
Construction	25.8	437.38	423.26	440.27	43.2	38.2	39.7	10.88	11.08	11.09
Public Utilities	21.8	537.24	523.71	440.49	43.7	40.1	40.9	13.20	13.06	10.77
Wholesale Trade	44.1	395.64	374.07	385.04	42.0	39.5	39.9	9.42	9.67	9.65
*Retail Trade	120.3	192.82	189.11	192.51	31.1	30.8	31.0	6.20	6.14	6.21

*Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	MAR 89 APR 89	MAR 89 APR 89	APR 88 APR 89
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,499.2	1,498.4	1,520.3	0.1	0.8	-21.1
Unemployment	85.9	98.3	94.6	-12.6	-12.4	-8.7
Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.6	6.2	XX.X	XX.X	XX.X
Total Employment	1,413.3	1,400.1	1,425.7	0.9	13.2	-12.4
Domestic Service- Self-Employed- Unpaid Family Workers	140.9	137.0	139.9	2.8	3.9	1.0
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3

**Labor force data refers to place of residence, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.*

p = preliminary
r = revised

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	MAR 89 APR 89	MAR 89 APR 89	APR 88 APR 89
Total Wage & Salary Workers	1,136.1	1,137.7	1,127.7	-0.1	-1.6	8.4
Manufacturing	163.2	162.8	160.8	0.2	0.4	2.4
Durable Goods	102.1	101.9	100.2	0.2	0.2	1.9
Lumber & Wood Prod.	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.8	11.0	10.4	-1.8	-0.2	0.4
Primary Metal Industries	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Fabricated Metal Prod.	15.3	15.3	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	7.4	7.5	7.2	-1.3	-0.1	0.2
Machinery Exc.Electrical	32.9	32.7	31.0	0.6	0.2	1.9
Constr. & Related Mach.	11.4	11.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.8
Oil Field Machinery	7.4	7.4	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.5
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.3	5.2	4.8	1.9	0.1	0.5
Elect.& Electronic Equip	9.1	9.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Transportation Equip.	19.7	19.3	20.3	2.1	0.4	-0.6
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	11.5	11.3	12.0	1.8	0.2	-0.5
Aircraft & Parts	7.4	7.3	7.5	1.4	0.1	-0.1
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.5	2.6	2.8	-3.8	-0.1	-0.3
Non-Durable Goods	61.1	60.9	60.6	0.3	0.2	0.5
Food & Kindred Prod.	13.4	13.7	13.9	-2.2	-0.3	-0.5
Apparel & Textile Prod.	8.9	8.9	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & Allied Prod.	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.0	10.9	11.0	0.9	0.1	0.0
Newspapers & Period.	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.2	7.1	7.1	1.4	0.1	0.1
Petroleum Refining	6.5	6.4	6.4	1.6	0.1	0.1
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.4	11.3	11.1	0.9	0.1	0.3
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.0	6.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.4
Non-Manufacturing	972.9	974.9	966.9	-0.2	-2.0	6.0
Mining	43.1	43.7	45.3	-1.4	-0.6	-2.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	40.9	41.5	43.0	-1.4	-0.6	-2.1
Construction	33.9	32.6	34.4	4.0	1.3	-0.5
HV Const.Contractors	8.2	7.6	8.3	7.9	0.6	-0.1
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	62.0	62.0	61.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Transportation	34.5	34.5	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.6
Railroad Transportation	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	15.8	16.0	16.2	-1.2	-0.2	-0.4
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm.&Elec/Gas/San Service	27.5	27.5	28.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	274.4	273.2	271.1	0.4	1.2	3.3
Wholesale Trade	57.5	57.7	59.3	-0.3	-0.2	-1.8
Retail Trade	216.9	215.5	211.8	0.6	1.4	5.1
Gen.Merchandise Stores	28.3	27.9	27.3	1.4	0.4	1.0
Department Stores	22.3	21.9	N.A	1.8	0.4	N.A
Food Stores	39.2	39.2	38.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	25.9	25.8	25.9	0.4	0.1	0.0
Apparel & Acces.Stores	13.2	12.9	12.9	2.3	0.3	0.3
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	58.0	58.4	58.8	-0.7	-0.4	-0.8
Banking	18.0	18.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.4	9.5	9.4	-1.1	-0.1	0.0
Insurance Carriers	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Services	248.0	249.3	244.7	-0.5	-1.3	3.3
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.1	11.9	11.4	1.7	0.2	0.7
Personal Services	12.5	12.7	12.3	-1.6	-0.2	0.2
Motion Pictures	1.1	1.2	1.3	-8.3	-0.1	-0.2
Health Services	79.9	79.7	76.3	0.3	0.2	3.6
Hospitals	29.9	30.0	29.7	-0.3	-0.1	0.2
Educational Services	14.4	14.3	15.3	0.7	0.1	-0.9
Government, Total	253.5	255.7	250.7	-0.9	-2.2	2.8
Federal Government	51.1	51.2	49.6	-0.2	-0.1	1.5
State and Local Government	202.4	204.5	201.1	-1.0	-2.1	1.3
*State Government	74.8	74.4	70.5	0.5	0.4	4.3
Local Government	127.6	130.1	130.6	-1.9	-2.5	-3.0

p = preliminary
r = revised

** The state employee full-time equivalency (FTE) count for April, 1989 is 59,867. FTE is based on a 40-hour work week and an average 173-hour work month. The FTE count is determined by dividing total person-hours worked per month by 173.*

N.A - Due to a change in the Standard Industrial Coding (SIC) structure in this industry, data in 1989 is not comparable to previous years.

APRIL 1989

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA

METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	APR 89	MAR 89	APR 88
U.S.	116,347,000	6,229,000	122,576,000	5.1	5.2	5.3
OKLAHOMA	1,413,300	85,900	1,499,200	5.7	6.6	6.2
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,540	420	7,960	5.3	6.3	6.7
2 ALFALFA	3,230	100	3,330	3.0	3.6	3.5
3 ATOKA	7,420	480	7,900	6.1	6.5	7.6
4 BEAVER	3,000	170	3,170	5.4	5.0	3.6
5 BECKHAM	7,390	750	8,140	9.2	9.4	7.7
6 BLAINE	5,660	250	5,910	4.2	5.6	4.6
7 BRYAN	14,060	720	14,780	4.9	5.5	5.2
8 CADDO	10,860	940	11,800	8.0	8.4	9.2
9 CANADIAN	33,525	1,475	35,000	4.2	5.0	4.8
10 CARTER	18,375	1,350	19,725	6.8	7.1	6.8
11 CHEROKEE	14,390	950	15,340	6.2	7.8	7.4
12 CHOCTAW	5,020	550	5,570	9.9	11.9	9.0
13 CIMARRON	1,630	70	1,700	4.1	4.7	4.6
14 CLEVELAND	79,925	3,675	83,600	4.4	5.0	4.3
15 COAL	2,260	340	2,600	13.1	14.9	13.9
16 COMANCHE	45,625	2,425	48,050	5.0	5.6	5.5
17 COTTON	3,000	120	3,120	3.8	5.0	4.3
18 CRAIG	6,200	390	6,590	5.9	7.8	6.3
19 CREEK	25,200	1,925	27,125	7.1	8.1	8.4
20 CUSTER	13,830	610	14,440	4.2	5.0	4.7
21 DELAWARE	9,860	600	10,460	5.7	8.0	7.1
22 DEWEY	2,410	120	2,530	4.7	5.0	4.2
23 ELLIS	2,290	90	2,380	3.8	4.5	3.9
24 GARFIELD	26,225	1,275	27,500	4.6	5.4	5.4
25 GARVIN	10,870	810	11,680	6.9	8.4	6.0
26 GRADY	16,360	1,490	17,850	8.3	9.9	7.5
27 GRANT	2,880	130	3,010	4.3	5.3	3.0
28 GREER	2,660	120	2,780	4.3	4.7	4.3
29 HARMON	1,640	100	1,740	5.7	5.2	7.3
30 HARPER	2,280	80	2,360	3.4	5.0	5.1
31 HASKELL	4,060	700	4,760	14.7	15.8	10.3
32 HUGHES	4,540	760	5,300	14.3	16.3	14.6
33 JACKSON	10,450	650	11,100	5.9	6.4	6.6
34 JEFFERSON	3,270	180	3,450	5.2	5.9	5.7
35 JOHNSTON	3,760	220	3,980	5.5	5.8	5.0
36 KAY	24,725	1,350	26,075	5.2	5.0	5.3
37 KINGFISHER	6,370	320	6,690	4.8	5.0	4.4
38 KIOWA	5,120	250	5,370	4.7	4.8	5.0
39 LATIMER	4,230	480	4,710	10.2	11.4	6.6
40 LEFLORE	19,570	1,420	20,990	6.8	8.1	5.8
41 LINCOLN	11,570	880	12,450	7.1	8.1	8.5
42 LOGAN	12,630	510	13,140	3.9	5.7	4.5
43 LOVE	3,910	170	4,080	4.2	5.0	4.6
44 McCLAIN	10,380	580	10,960	5.3	5.7	5.5
45 McCURTAIN	13,740	1,190	14,930	8.0	8.3	7.7

	COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	APR 89	MAR 89	APR 88
46	McINTOSH	6,300	440	6,740	6.5	7.5	5.2
47	MAJOR	3,560	210	3,770	5.6	6.4	5.5
48	MARSHALL	4,060	210	4,270	4.9	5.8	6.4
49	MAYES	13,470	1,040	14,510	7.2	7.9	12.5
50	MURRAY	5,470	430	5,900	7.3	8.3	7.3
51	MUSKOGEE	28,850	2,450	31,300	7.8	8.1	8.8
52	NOBLE	4,750	210	4,960	4.2	4.3	5.3
53	NOWATA	3,920	360	4,280	8.4	10.6	7.8
54	OKFUSKEE	5,150	340	5,490	6.2	7.1	9.7
55	OKLAHOMA	300,875	14,275	315,150	4.5	5.2	5.2
56	OKMULGEE	13,750	1,350	15,100	8.9	9.9	10.4
57	OSAGE	15,550	1,075	16,625	6.5	7.5	6.2
58	OTTAWA	11,025	975	12,000	8.1	9.0	8.2
59	PAWNEE	7,410	630	8,040	7.8	8.4	7.8
60	PAYNE	31,075	1,300	32,375	4.0	4.5	4.0
61	PITTSBURG	15,675	1,850	17,525	10.6	12.5	10.4
62	PONTOTOC	16,390	1,130	17,520	6.4	7.2	6.1
63	POTTAWATOMIE	24,350	1,500	25,850	5.8	6.9	6.2
64	PUSHMATAHA	4,560	380	4,940	7.7	8.6	5.5
65	ROGER MILLS	1,640	160	1,800	8.9	7.3	10.4
66	ROGERS	22,300	2,010	24,310	8.3	10.1	8.5
67	SEMINOLE	9,480	900	10,380	8.7	10.2	10.7
68	SEQUOYAH	15,630	1,140	16,770	6.8	8.0	5.1
69	STEPHENS	17,810	1,210	19,020	6.4	6.4	6.5
70	TEXAS	8,050	330	8,380	3.9	4.6	4.5
71	TILLMAN	4,350	430	4,780	9.0	7.2	6.6
72	TULSA	233,050	13,925	246,975	5.6	6.6	6.7
73	WAGONER	19,330	1,270	20,600	6.2	6.7	7.0
74	WASHINGTON	21,990	1,050	23,040	4.6	5.1	4.5
75	WASHITA	5,250	300	5,550	5.4	5.9	6.5
76	WOODS	5,330	160	5,490	2.9	4.7	3.0
77	WOODWARD	8,920	740	9,660	7.7	9.4	7.0
	OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	461,700	22,000	483,700	4.5	5.3	5.1
	TULSA MSA	315,400	20,200	335,600	6.0	7.0	7.0
	SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS						
A	-NORTHWEST	33,900	1,700	35,600	4.8		
B	-SOUTHWEST	48,000	2,900	50,900	5.7		
C	-NORTH CENTRAL	77,400	3,800	81,200	4.7		
D	-SOUTH CENTRAL	111,600	7,400	119,000	6.2		
E	-CENTRAL	358,200	16,600	374,800	4.4		
F	-TULSA	273,800	16,900	290,700	5.8		
G	-EAST CENTRAL	93,600	6,300	99,900	6.3		
H	-SOUTHERN	86,600	5,800	92,400	6.3		
I	-NORTHEAST	88,800	6,400	95,200	6.7		
J	-EASTERN	105,800	8,000	113,800	7.0		
K	-SOUTHEAST	66,900	6,600	73,500	9.0		
L	-CLEVELAND	68,700	3,400	72,100	4.7		

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	MAR 89 APR 89	APR 88 APR 89
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	407.1	407.2	408.1	-0.1	-1.0
MANUFACTURING	49.5	49.5	48.2	0.0	1.3
DURABLE GOODS	34.2	34.2	32.9	0.0	1.3
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	0.2
Fab.Struc.Metal Products	1.6	1.7	1.6	-0.1	0.0
Machinery	14.8	14.7	14.0	0.1	0.8
Mach. Except Electric	12.0	11.9	11.3	0.1	0.7
Electric & Electronic Equip.	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	0.1
Transportation Equipment	9.4	9.3	9.5	0.1	-0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.3	15.3	15.3	0.0	0.0
Food and Kindred Products	4.9	5.0	5.1	-0.1	-0.2
Printing & Publishing	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
MINING	10.4	10.3	12.0	0.1	-1.6
CONSTRUCTION	10.7	10.4	12.4	0.3	-1.7
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	19.7	19.7	19.2	0.0	0.5
Transportation	10.1	10.2	9.4	-0.1	0.7
Comm. & Public Utilities	9.6	9.5	9.8	0.1	-0.2
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	100.6	100.0	100.3	0.6	0.3
Wholesale Trade	21.5	21.6	21.5	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	79.1	78.4	78.8	0.7	0.3
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	23.7	23.7	24.2	0.0	-0.5
Banking	5.4	5.3	5.6	0.1	-0.2
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	0.1
Insurance Carriers	4.6	4.7	4.7	-0.1	-0.1
SERVICES	94.3	94.1	94.9	0.2	-0.6
Health Services	28.3	28.5	27.8	-0.2	0.5
Hospitals	12.4	12.5	12.5	-0.1	-0.1
Educational Services	5.4	5.7	5.8	-0.3	-0.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	98.2	99.5	96.9	-1.3	1.3
Total Federal Government	31.3	31.2	29.5	0.1	1.8
Total State/Local Gover.	66.9	68.3	67.4	-1.4	-0.5
Total State Government	33.3	33.2	32.8	0.1	0.5
Total Local Government	33.6	35.1	34.6	-1.5	-1.0

p = preliminary
r = revised

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

The Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area employment climbed to an estimated 461,700, a 5,000 jump over the revised estimate for March. This increase is the best for the March-April period during the last four years and is a marked contrast to 1985, when employment fell by more than 6,000. The employment increase, combined with a 14 percent drop in the number of unemployed, produced a jobless rate of 4.5 percent. While the labor force and employment levels are still below last April, the current trend is welcome progress.

Wage and salary employment dropped a net 100 in April as the 1,300 decline in government offset some small gains by mining, trade, service, and construction. Trade was the biggest gainer in April as all of the increase was centered in the retail sector. All other major divisions either lost or gained a minimum of 100, or were unchanged from March.

Total nonagricultrual employment is still 1,000 below last April, but a more positive job market is beginning to emerge in several key industries. Manufacturing, government, trade, and transportation have all moved ahead from a year ago. A majority of the net job loss over the year can be traced to job deterioration in the beleagured mining and construction industries.

An advance of nearly $29.00 in the average weekly paychecks of 36,000 manufacturing production workers in the Oklahoma City MSA was estimated for April. More hours worked, overtime pay, and shift pay differential was primarily responsible for the increased earnings. Durable goods workers gained over $40.00 per week while nondurables lost $2.00 per week. Compared to April 1988, durables are ahead by $47.00 and nondurables by $25.00.

OKLAHOMA CITY
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	MAR 89 APR 89	APR 88 APR 89
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	483,700	482,200	492,900	1,500	-9,200
Unemployment	22,000	25,500	24,900	-3,500	-2,900
Unemployment Rate	4.5	5.3	5.1	XX.XX	XX.XX
Employment	461,700	456,700	468,000	5,000	-6,300

OKLAHOMA CITY
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r
ALL MANUFACTURING	519.47	490.47	477.67	43.8	42.1	41.5	11.86	11.65	11.51
Durable Goods	564.30	523.44	517.37	45.0	42.8	42.2	12.54	12.23	12.26
Prim. & Fab. Metals	397.11	390.15	417.24	42.7	42.5	45.5	9.30	9.18	9.17
Machinery	547.31	557.57	531.72	43.3	43.8	42.0	12.64	12.73	12.66
Nondurable Goods	397.23	399.99	372.64	40.7	40.2	39.6	9.76	9.95	9.41
Food & Kindred Products	363.83	366.73	312.53	44.1	43.4	40.8	8.25	8.45	7.66
Printing & Pub.	409.45	393.00	387.70	38.7	37.5	37.1	10.58	10.48	10.45

p = preliminary
r = revised

TULSA
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands			Absolute Change From	
	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	MAR 89 APR 89	APR 88 APR 89
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	299.4	297.4	295.2	2.0	4.2
MANUFACTURING	49.3	49.2	49.4	0.1	-0.1
DURABLE GOODS	38.5	38.5	38.5	0.0	0.0
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	11.3	11.4	11.1	-0.1	0.2
Primary Metal Industries	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	9.0	9.1	8.7	-0.1	0.3
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	5.1	5.1	4.7	0.0	0.4
Machinery	13.5	13.4	13.4	0.1	0.1
Mach.Except Electric	10.1	10.0	10.0	0.1	0.1
Const.& Related Machinery	3.7	3.7	3.9	0.0	-0.2
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment	7.1	7.1	7.4	0.0	-0.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	10.8	10.7	10.9	0.1	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.1
MINING	14.5	14.3	14.1	0.2	0.4
CONSTRUCTION	8.6	8.5	9.5	0.1	-0.9
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	24.1	24.0	23.1	0.1	1.0
Transportation	16.5	16.4	15.5	0.1	1.0
Comm.& Public Utilities	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
TRADE	70.3	69.9	70.2	0.4	0.1
Wholesale Trade	18.2	18.2	18.5	0.0	-0.3
Retail Trade	52.1	51.7	51.7	0.4	0.4
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.5	17.3	17.2	0.2	0.3
Banking	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-0.1
SERVICES	78.2	77.0	74.5	1.2	3.7
Health Services	23.9	23.9	22.5	0.0	1.4
Hospitals	12.0	12.0	11.8	0.0	0.2
Educational Services	6.7	6.5	6.3	0.2	0.4
GOVERNMENT	36.9	37.2	37.2	-0.3	-0.3
Federal	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
State	5.7	5.9	5.8	-0.2	-0.1
Local	26.3	26.4	26.5	-0.1	-0.2

p = preliminary
r = revised

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

Employment increased significantly and unemployment dropped by 16.4 percent from March to April in the Tulsa MSA. Employment expanded by 3,200 for the month, to reach 315,400 in April, while unemployment plunged 3,400 lower to 20,200. The jobless rate dropped a full percentage point to 6.0 percent in April as compared to both the previous months' rate and that for April, 1988. Total labor force declined only slightly from that of a year ago and the previous month.

Non-farm wage and salary employment in the Tulsa MSA reached a total of 299,400 in April, an increase of 2,000 from the revised estimate for March. Seven of eight major industry divisions showed employment gains. One-fifth of the total monthly gain occurred in the goods-producing sector, as each of this sectors three industries, showed a small increase. The service-producing sector provided the other eighty percent of the monthly jobs growth, with the services' industry alone accounting for 60 percent of 1,200 of the total employment increase. The total gain for this sector was held down by the loss of 300 state and local government jobs.

Non-farm wage and salary employment was up by 4,200 over the year in the Tulsa MSA. The service-producing sector provided the largest annual gains which collectively amounted to 4,800 new jobs after discounting for the state and local government loss of 300. The services industry added 3,700 of these jobs over-the-year while another significant gain of 1,000 occurred in transportation. The goods producing sector had an annual loss of 600 employees. A gain of 400 jobs in the mining industry resulted primarily form expansion in the oil and gas extraction segment. The construction industry still lagged behind last year with 900 fewer employed this April.

Average weekly earnings for the estimated 32,000 manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA increased by nearly $20.00 during April to $450.05. Average weekly hours increased by one, and hourly earnings rose an average of 12 cents. Over the year, the average weekly earnings were nearly $4.00 higher due to a 9 cent increase in average hourly earnings. Durable goods workers average $26.83 more weekly earnings in April than in March due to a 1.2 hour longer workweek and 33 cents higher hourly pay. Their weekly earnings were also higher than las year, due to a 21 cent rise in hourly earnings. Non-durable goods workers, on the other hand, earned nearly ten dollars less than the previous month as weekly hours increased slightly, but hourly earnings dropped 29 cents. Both hours and earnings for non-durable goods workers were lower than last year, and resulted in $16.23 less weekly earnings this April.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	MAR 89 APR 89	APR 88 APR 89
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	335,600	335,800	335,900	-200	-300
Unemployment	20,200	23,600	23,400	-3,400	-3,200
Unemployment Rate	6.0	7.0	7.0	XXX	XXX
Employment	315,400	312,200	312,500	3,200	2,900

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r
ALL MANUFACTURING	450.05	430.27	446.35	41.1	40.1	41.1	10.95	10.73	10.86
Durable goods	467.93	441.10	459.26	41.3	40.1	41.3	11.33	11.00	11.12
Prim & Fab. Metals	401.31	385.70	412.68	41.5	40.6	42.5	9.67	9.50	9.71
Machinery	419.35	408.83	408.43	39.9	40.2	40.2	10.51	10.17	10.16
Non-Durable Goods	367.83	377.60	384.06	40.2	40.0	40.3	9.15	9.44	9.53
Printing & Pub	446.45	473.76	401.44	41.3	42.0	37.8	10.81	11.28	10.62

p = preliminary
r = revised

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

Total employment in the Enid MSA increased slightly, and unemployment decreased by 15 percent in April from the revised March estimates. Employment reached 26,225, up 200 from March, but still 975 lower than that of one year ago. Unemployment was 1,275, compared to the previous month's 1,500, and the 1,550 for April, 1988. The unemployment rates were 4.6 percent this April and 5.4 percent for both March and one year ago. Total labor force was also down slightly for the month but shrank by 4.3 percent over the year.

The preliminary estimate of non-farm wage and salary employment in the Enid MSA indicated a small drop of 200 from both the revised March figure and the total for a year age. Both the services and transportation-public utilities industries lost 200 employees each over the month. Manufacturing was also down 100 for April. On the upside were retail trade, with a 200 gain, and mining, which increased 100. Over the year mining, trade, and transportation-public utilities lost 100 employees each, while manufacturing added 100.

ENID
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	MAR 89 APR 89	APR 88 APR 89
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	27,500	27,525	28,750	- 25	-1,250
Unemployment	1,275	1,500	1,550	-225	- 275
Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.4	5.4	XXX	XXX
Employment	26,225	26,025	27,200	200	- 975

ENID
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	MAR 89 APR 89	APR 88 APR 89
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.2	21.4	21.4	-0.2	-0.2
MANUFACTURING	1.5	1.6	1.4	-0.1	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	0.8	0.9	0.8	-0.1	0.0
MINING	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.1	-0.1
CONSTRUCTION	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.0	2.2	2.1	-0.2	-0.1
TRADE	6.1	5.9	6.2	0.2	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-0.1
Retail Trade	4.8	4.6	4.8	0.2	0.0
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	5.3	5.5	5.3	-0.2	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Federal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
State	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Local	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0

p = preliminary
r = revised

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

Total April employment in the Lawton MSA was estimated to have reached 45,625; an increase of 750 above the March level but still 525 below the April 1988 figure. With unemployment dropping 225 and the labor force increasing over the month, the unemployment rate moved down to 5.0 percent.

At 34,000, the total wage and salary employment was unchanged from the March revised estimate. The estimated 200 drop in services and 100 in construction was balanced out by the 200 job gain by the trade industry and the 100 rise in government. All other major divisions were static over the March-April estimation period.

Over the year, wage and salary jobs are up by 100. The estimated 300 increase in manufacturing employment was the largest gainer. All other divisions had changes of less than 100. Job growth is manufacturing continues to be the bright spot in Lawton, allowing this MSA to lead all others in employment stability.

LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
ITEM	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	MAR 89 APR 89	APR 88 APR 89
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	48,050	47,525	48,850	525	-800
Unemployment	2,425	2,650	2,700	-225	-275
Unemployment Rate	5.0	5.6	5.5	XXX	XXX
Employment	45,625	44,875	46,150	750	-525

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	NUMBER IN THOUSANDS			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
Industry	APR 1989p	MAR 1989r	APR 1988r	MAR 89 APR 89	APR 88 APR 89
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	34.0	34.0	33.9	0.0	0.1
MANUFACTURING	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	0.3
DURABLE GOODS	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	0.2
MINING	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.1	1.2	1.2	-0.1	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
TRADE	8.3	8.1	8.4	0.2	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.4	7.2	7.5	0.2	-0.1
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICES	6.1	6.3	6.0	-0.2	0.1
GOVERNMENT	11.7	11.6	11.8	0.1	-0.1
Federal	5.4	5.3	5.6	0.1	-0.2
State	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.1
Local	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0

p = preliminary
r = revised

Please send comments, questions or address changes to: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U S DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
310 WILL ROGERS BUILDING
2401 NORTH LINCOLN BLVD
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105-4495

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE $300

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
LAB 441